Review: Chapter 18 Classification, Chapter 19 Viruses

Vocabulary

1. The 'father' of classification.
2. Categories used to classify organisms.
3. The most specific taxa.
4. Two part Latin naming system.
5. The science of classifying organisms.
6. No true nucleus of membrane bound organelles.
7. Tool consisting of a series of choices to identify an organism.
8. The three Domains.
9. The six Kingdoms.
10. Viral replication cycle involving cell division.
11. Cells containing membrane bound organelles.
12. The union of 2 gametes.
13. The evolutionary history of a species.
14. Attacks seed potato crops.
15. Viral pathway with immediate production of viruses.
16. Cannot synthesize their own food.
17. Protein coat of a virus.
18. One cell divides into 2.
19. Packages of DNA and protein.
20. A 'piece' of a chromosome.
21. Latin for poison.
22. Full chromosome count.
23. Cause of Mad Cow Disease.
24. Examples are fragmentation and budding.
25. Disease causing.
26. Half chromosome count.
27. Carbohydrate unique to Eubacteria.
28. 'Ancient' bacteria.
29. Virus that invades bacteria.
30. A diagram that shows evolutionary relationships among organisms.
31. Characteristics that occur in the recent part of a lineage, but not in older members.
32. Grouping organisms together based on their phylogeny.
33. DNA comparisons that mark changes in genes.
34. Viruses are 'cell _____'.
35. When viruses are released from a host cell.

Long Response

1. Explain viral replication.
2. Debate whether viruses are living or not.
3. Explain why taxonomy has changed the number of kingdoms from two to six over the past 300 years.
4. Using a dichotomous key, identify the differences between the six kingdoms of organisms.
5. Using a diagram, explain the basic premise behind the molecular clock model.
6. Using diagrams, show how viruses mutate (ex. the cold virus).
7. What are prions? What mechanism are they thought to replicate with?